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1. As early as 1945 the Kremlin undertook measures to help the Jews in Palestine in the hope of winning the support and sympathy of the World Zionist Movement, and establishing Israel as the first pro-Communist state on the Mediterranean. A large part of the material aid for the Jews came from Czech heavy industry, particularly the Skoda works in Plzeň and Zbrojovka in Brno, from which quantities of arms and munitions were smuggled to Palestine.
2. In order to guarantee deliveries the Secretary of the Czech Communist Party, Rudolph Slánský, himself a Jew, formed several offices named by his close friends and collaborators. As one result of this, Czech secret agents infiltrated the Jewish fighting forces and even the Zionist organizations.
3. Slánský also founded a special secret emigration office in Bratislava, which forwarded a large number of Jews from Czechoslovakia and Poland with semi-official exit permits. This developed into a large traffic as Slánský's friends and collaborators accepted bribes in gold, jewels and foreign currency for permitting Jews to emigrate to Australia and New Zealand as well as Israel. The line of travel was through Bratislava and Bucharest to Ruse and Constanta. The Jewish authorities became worried and protested.
4. Slánský used the money, not for personal purposes, but to set up his own secret service and to consolidate his political position. Slánský's brother Richard, head of the press department of the Czech Foreign Office, and such friends as Taussigová (fnu), Fuchs (fnu) or Pollák (fnu) used their money for personal purposes. This corruption spread after the Communist coup d'etat, when Slánský's friend Loebel (fnu) gained control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
5. This connection with World Zionist circles was almost the only way in which hard currencies could be brought into the country, and it greatly strengthened Slánský's position in the regime. The Kremlin expressed satisfaction with

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Slánský's position and his frequent interventions in a pro-Moscow sense, while waiting for the development of political action in Israel, directed from Prague. Slánský's friends Geminder, Gustav Bares, Frank and Koehler, succeeded in gaining strong influence in the MAPAM Party.

6. During the Korean trouble the hopes placed in these groups by the Kremlin, especially by G.M. Malenkov and the opportunist group, failed of realization. Malenkov thereupon considered himself as misled by Slánský, and Klement Gottwald exploited the opportunity for the campaign against Slánský in the Czech Politburo. During the campaign Gottwald mercilessly purged Slánský's Jewish friends, thereby cutting him off from the Party.
7. Slánský's friend Goldstucker, sent as Ambassador to Israel, tried to restore the situation, by informing Jewish pro-Soviet groups in Israel about Soviet intentions with regard to the Arabs. At the same time Jewish international commercial circles and Zionist financiers became more suspicious about the possibilities of East-West trade exchange through Czechoslovakia and gave fewer opportunities to Slánský's collaborators.
8. After Slánský's arrest he was involved in currency manipulation and emigration traffic by the depositions of such arrested collaborators as Iaco Cermak, alias Kats, Jiri Landa, alias Lebl and Mordachai Oren, who was sent to Prague by the MAPAM in December 1951 to arrange a settlement for the release of Slánský and his Jewish followers.
9. Gottwald, satisfied with the support of Malenkov and silently backed by Ambassador Lavrentiev, went on with the purge of other supporters of Slánský, such as Lomsky (fnu) and Kaper (fnu). As Slánský's supporters were 80 percent Jewish, this took on the character of an anti-Semitic move. This impression was strengthened by the brutality of Antonin Zapotocky's methods. Zapotocky has been frequently accused by former fellow-prisoners in German concentration camps of being on the best of terms with the Gestapo and SS. The chief accusers were Dutch Jews, and although Zapotocky has vehemently denied the charges, he has never forgotten them. The struggle with Slánský and his supporters thus soon became a genuine anti-Semitic campaign on Zapotocky's part. Gottwald instructed the leading Party theorist Stoll (fnu) to indicate a Party line of a campaign against the cosmopolitanism of the Jewish members of the Party, in order to give the campaign an ideological basis.
10. The campaign is being carried on in three main areas.
  - a. Within the Czech Communist Party, where the Jews installed by Slánský have lost influence and position under the attacks of jealous non-Jews.
  - b. In the working classes, influenced by criticisms of the abuses of Jews favored by Slánský, who enriched themselves and continued to live in luxury.
  - c. Among the bourgeoisie and peasantry, influenced by the numerous Jewish leaders of the Communist Party who have made it hard for them.
11. With an anti-Jewish campaign in full swing, Gottwald sacrificed even some of his closest friends, such as Ludvik Frejka, alias Freund, his chief economic adviser, and gave an agreement to the general dismissal of Jews, regardless of their positions or connections with Slánský. This purge has not yet ended; but it is evident that the Jews, who obtained key positions in the political and economic direction of the country, cannot be eliminated until the end of 1952 at least, regardless of the fate of Slánský himself. However, it is expected, that the elimination of Jews from positions of influence will bring anti-Semitism to an end.